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GERMANY POSED AS CONQUEROR AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Trotzky Treats With Persia MAY RECOGNIZE

AT PEACE MEET

While Her Allies Were Conciliatory, Germany Was Domineering: Leaders in Open Disagreement.

Petrograd, Jan. 3.-Disclosure of de tails of the Brest Litovsk peace negotiations makes it clear that Germany assumed a domineering attitude, while Austria-Bulgaria and Turkey were very conciliatory and disagreed with the German position.

There were differences also among the German delegates. Foreign Minister Von Kuehlmann and Gen. Hoffman clashed openly during the general meetitngs. Germany posed constantly as a conqueror, while her three allies, showed eagerness for peace and a disposition to compromise.

A statement issued by the Bolsheviki emphasizes the fact that the enemy delegations now in Petrograd have no diplomatic standing and are here merely to arrange details, growing out of the armistice, such as the exchange of prisoners and the resumption of pos-

ASKS MONEY FOR SHIP PLANTS

Chairman Hurley Petitions Congress for \$82,000,000 More for Next Year.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board, today asked congress for \$82,000,000 for acquisition or establishment of shipbuilding plants in addition to the \$165,000,000 heretofore asked for the next fiscal year. He also asked for increase of authority for construction of ships from \$1,234,000,000 to \$1,935,000,000.

SWEDISH COUNCIL TO

King Gustave Presides at Session Decidng to Acknowledge Independence of Province.

London, Jan. 4 .- The Swedish council of ministers, at a session presided over by King Gustave, has decided to recognize the independence of Finland, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm today.

WILSON NOMINATES ARMY MEN FOR HIGHER POSTS

Washington, Jan. 4.—Brig.-Gen. Peyton C. March, major-general in the national army, was today nominated by President Wilson a major-general in the partial of the control o in the regular army. Brig.-Gen. Edwin B. Babbit, ord-

nance department, was nominated to be a brigadier-general in the regular The following were nominated to be pajor-generals in the national army: Brig.-Gens. William C. Langfitt, John E. McMahon and William G.

nan.

The following colonels were nominated to be brigadier-generals in the national army:

John B. McDonald, Edward A. Miller, Derosey C. Cabell, Thomas Miller, Derosey C. Cabell, Thomas H. Rees, George W. Gatchell, P. D. Lochridge, Samuel J. McClure, Peter C. Harris, Munroe McFarland, William R. Sample, Eli A. Helmick, John S. Winn, Robert L. Howze, Clement A. F. Flagler, Charles D. Rhodes, William W. Harts, Charles Crawford, William S. Graves, Frank D. Webster, Joseph D. Leitch, Robert Alexander, William C. Davis, Francis C. Marshall, Edgar Jadwin, James A. shall, Edgar Jadwin, James A. Ryan, Fred N. Horn, Palmer E. Pierce and William Chamberlaine.

BERLIN HEARS JAPS WILL NOT TREAT WITH RUSSIA

Copenhagen, Jan. 4.—The Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, says it learns from Tokio that the Japanese government had decided to enter into diplomatic relations with the new Russian government.

NORWAY SHIP LOSSES FOR PAST YEAR TOTAL 367

London, Jan. 4 .- Last year 367 Norwegian vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 566,000 were sunk, an Ex-change Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen reports.

Since the beginning of the war 215 Danish ships, with a total tonnage of 224,000, have been sunk, and 234 Danes have been killed.

SIAM FLOODS WORST IN YEARS: CATTLE DYING

Washington, Jan. 4.—Floods in Siam, the worst since 1831, are devastating the country. Dispatches today from the American legation at Bangkok say the water has risen to the roofs of houses on which peasants are living Great crop losses have been causes and cattle are dying by drowning and

CENTRAL POWERS' \$500,000,000 ASKED FOR ENVOYS CLASHED GOVERNMENT OPERATION

Guarantee to Railway Owners Chief of Items For Legislation Recommended by Administration; Admitting Responsibility of Assuming Control Transportation Systems, Wilson Declares It Less Weighty One Than Failure to Remove Any Difficulties Impeding Great Tasks of War.

Washington, Jan. 4.—President Wilson laid before congress today his recommendations for legislation to carry out government operation of railroads, and administration bills to that purpose were introduced immediately in both houses.

While the president, in his address, laid stress on the importance of properly preserving the properties for their return, the administration bill specifically provides that government-control shall obtain throughout the war and "until congress shall thereafter order otherwise."

Many government officials and railroad men made no concealment of their belief that the railways never would return to private hands.

The president's program, beside calling for a \$500,000,000 appropriation, to be used as a "revolving fund" with railroad income for operation and maintenance, calls for compensation to the roads at the rate of their net operating income for the last three fiscal years. Any deficiencies would be paid out of the \$500,000,000 fund, and meanwhile no railroad may increase its dividends; roads that have skipped dividends may resume with rates fixed by the president.

One section of the proposed law, considered very significant, lays a heavy penalty on any one who impedes "possession, use, operation or control" of the roads. It is regarded as precluding a strike.

All new railroad financing would be under the approval of the president and the government would be authorized to support railroad

credit by buying railway securities and holding them for better markets.

All advances on money to the roads or expenditures for betterments would be reimbursable to the government.

In the house, the bill was introduced by Chairman Sims, of the interstate commerce committee, which will meet Monday to consider it.

In the senate, it was introduced by Senator Smith, of South Caro-RECOGNIZE FINLAND lina, and will be considered by the senate committee also on Monday.

Text of Address.

The president spoke as follows: Gentlemen of Congress—I have asked the privilege of addressing you in order to report that on the 28th of December, last, during the recess of congress, acting through the secretary of war and under the authority conferred upon me by the act of congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, I took possession and asssumed control of the rail-way lines of the country and the systems of water transportation under their control. This step seemed to be imperatively neces-sary in the interest of the public welfare, in the presence of the great tasks of war with which we are now dealing. As our experi-ence develops difficulties and makes it clear what they are, I have deemed it my duty to remove those difficulties wherever I have the legal power to do so. To assume control of the vast rail-way systems of the country is. I realize, a very, very great respon-sibility, but to fail to do so in the existing circumstances would have ofen much greater. I assumed the less responsibility rather than the

To Forward Mobilization. sure that I am speaking the fiind of all thoughtful Americans when I say that it is our duty as the representatives of the nation to so everything that it is necessary to do to secure the com-plete mobilization of the whole resources of America by as rapid resources of America by as rapid and effective a means as can be found. Transportation supplies all the arteries of mobilization. Unless it be under a single and unified direction, the whole process of the nation's action is

It was in the true spirit of America, and it was right that we should first try to effect the we should first try to effect the
recessary unification under the
voluntary action of those who
were in charge of the great railway properties: and we did try it.
Commends Railway Directors.
The directors of the reilways responded to the need promptly and
generously. The group of railway

generously. The group of railway executives who were charged with the task of actual co-ordination and general direction performed their difficult duties with patriotic zeal and marked ability, as was to have been expected, and did, I be-lieve, everything that it was possible for them to do in the cir-cumstances. If I have taken the task out of their hands, it has not been because of any dereliction or been because of any dereliction or failure on their part, but only be-cause there were some things which the government can do and rrivate management cannot. We shall continue to value most highly the advice and assistance of these gentlemen, and I am sure we shall not find them withhold-ing it.

Only Under Government Control It had become unmistakably administration can the entire equipment of the several systems of transportation be fully and unreservedly thrown into a common service without injurious discrimination against particular proper-

Only under government administration can an absolutely unre-stricted and unembarrassed common use be made of all tracks, terminals, terminal facilities and equipment of every kind. Only under that authority can new terminals be constructed and devel-oped without regard to the requirements or limitations or par-

ticular roads. But under government adminis-tration all these things will be possible—not instantly, but as fast as practical difficulties, which cannot be merely conjured away, give way before the new man-

agement Intend Few Changes.

The common administration will be carried out with as little disturbance of the present operating organizations and personnel of the railways as possible. Nothing will be altered or disturbed which it is not necessary to disturb. We are serving the public interest and safeguarding the public safety, but we are also regardful of the interest of those by whom these great properties and owned and glad to avail ourselves of the ex-perience and trained ability of those who have been managing them. It is necessary that the transportation of troops and of war materials, of food and of fuel, and of everything that it neces-sary for the full mobilization of the energies and resources of the country, should be first considered, but it is clearly in the public in-terest also that the ordinary activities and the normal industrial and commercial life of the country should be interfered with and dislocated as little as possible, and the public may rest assured that the interest and convenience of the private shipper will be as carefully served and safeguarded as it is possible to serve and safe-guard it in the present extraordi-nary circumstances. pary circumstances.

Guarantee All Owners. While the present authority of the executive suffices for all pur-poses of administration, and while of course all private interests must for the present give way to the public necessity, it is, I am sure you will agree with me, right and necessary that the owners and ereditors of the railways, the holders of their stocks and bonds, should receive from the govern-ment an unqualified guarantee that their properties will be maintained throughout the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present, and that the several roads will re-ceive under federal management such compensation as is equitable and just alike to their owners and the general public. I would suggest the average net railway operating income of the three years ending Jun 30, 1917. I earnestly recommend that these guarantees be given by appropriate legislation, and given as promptly as circumand given as promptly as circum-

ces permiti Financial Argument Best. "I need not point out the essen-tial justice of such guarantees and their great influence and sig-

nificance as elements in the present financial and industrial situation of the country. Indeed, one of the strong arguments for assuming control of the railroads at this time is the financial argument. It is necessary that the values of the railway securities should be justly and fairly protected and that the large financial operations every year necessary in connec-tion with the maintenance, operation and development of the roads should, during the period of the war, be wisely related to the finan-cial operations of the government. Our first duty is, of course, to con-serve the common interest and the common safety and to make certain that nothing stands in the way of the successful prosecution of the great war for liberty and justice, but it is also an obligation of pub-lic conscience and of public honor that private interests we disturb, should be kept safe from unjust injury, and it is of the utmost consequence to the government itself that all great financial operations should be stabilized and co-ordinated with the financial operations of the government. of the government. No borrowing should run athwart the borrowings of the federal treasury, and no fundamental industria values should anywhere be unnecessarily impaired. In the hands of many thousands of small investors in the country, as well as in national banks, in insurance companies, in savings banks, in trust companies, in financial agencies of every kind, railway securities, the sum total of which runs up to some ten or eleven thousand millions, constitute a vital part of the structure of credit, and the unquestioned solidity of that structure must be maintained.

As to McAdoo's Appointment.

The secretary of war and I easily agreed that, in view of the many complex interests which must be safeguarded and harmonized, as well as because of his exceptional experience and ability in this new field of governmental action, the Honorable William G. McAdoo was the right man to assume direct administrative control of this new executive task. At our request, he consented to assume the authority and duties of organizer and direc-tor-general of the new railway administration. He has assumed those duties and his work is in

Deal With Them Greatly. It is probably too much to ex-

Warmer, Says Billy 'Possum

active progress.



Now put aside the trinkets, girls, The cross-guns and the

OPENING DATE RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY SET JAN. 18

Petrograd, Jan. 3.—The bol-sheviki have fixed the opening of the constituent assembly for January 18, providing there is present at that time a quorum

pect that even under the unified railway administration which will now be possible sufficient economies can be effected in the opera-tion of the railways to make it possible to add to their equipment possible to add to their equipment and extend their operative facilities as much as the present extraordinary demands upon their use will render desirable without resorting to the national treasury for the funds. If it is not possible, it will, of course, he necessary to for the funds. If it is not possible, it will, of course, be necessary to resort to the congress for grants of money for that purpose. The secretary of the treasury will advise with your committees with regard to this very practical aspect of the matter. For the present, I suggest only the guarantees I have indicated and such appropriations as are necessary at the outset of this task. I take the liberty for expressing the hope that the congress may grant these promptly and ungrudgingly. We are deal-ing with great matters and will, I am sure, deal with them greatly.

RUSSIANS MAKE

Unless there is a change in original plans, the emissaries of Russia and the central powers will meet today to continue their discussion of peace terms, which the bolsheviki have declared are unacceptable. Russia's delegates have proposed that the conference meet in Stockholm, which, if agreed to by the Germans, will make for de-

A news dispatch received in London says the Russians have made counter proposals to the Germans. It is added that they will be discussed at the next meeting at Brest-Litovsk on Saturday, which would indicate the Russians have not persisted in their demand that future meetings be held on neutral soil. The new Russian proposals call for complete evacuation of occupied territory pending a referendum on self-definition.

Reports that the German and Austrian emperors and the military and political advisers are much perturbed over the Russian attitude are followed by one that Count Von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, is ill. Berlin political circles have a rumor that Von Hertling, who is 74 years old, is to be ousted in favor of Prince Von Buelow, the former chancellor, who is very close to the German

crown prince. Recognition of the Lenine-Trotzky regime in Russia as a de facto government by the entente allies is probable, according to the London Daily Chronicle. Such a change of sentiment, it is said, would be due to the threatened break in peace negotiations and might bring from the allies a statement of democratic policy toward Russia.

Meanwhile the question of the constituent assembly still bothers the bolsheviki and demands are made that it be called at once. The government of the Ukraine has sent to the bolsheviki a demand that it withdraw its troops from the Ukraine and decide whether or not it is at war with that government.

Nothing has occurred to break the inactivity of the infantry on the western and Italian fronts. Small raids have taken place here and there and the German artillery fire continues strong at vital points on the western front.

England will soon be under compulsory rationing. In making this announcement Lord Rhondda, the food controller, said the situation was not alarming and would improve, although shortage in certain foodstuffs would continue.

SIXTEEN INJURED WHEN NORFOLK TRAINS COLLIDE

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 4.—Sixteen men were injured when an engine with two in Portlock yard early today.

All of the injured were brought to Norfolk and rushed to St. Vincent's hospital. While it is said that none of the men were fatally hurt, it was be-lieved one man was internally injured. you won through camps that were To compensate your labors. And was standing on the main line. The camps that were To compensate your labors; And order belladonna and A box of brand-new "blushes." New of-fleers in embryo Will soon commence their rushes. The weather? Fair and slowly rising temperature ionight and Saturday.

LENINE'S POWER

Developments In Russo-German Peace Negotiations Place Radicals In Different Position; Revival of War In Russia Probable.

London, Jan. 4 .- Reognition of the Lenine government in Russia by the entente allies is probable, owing to the developments in the Russo-German negotiations, according to the Daily Chronicle. The statement apparently is based on a contribution "by a diplomatic correspondent," which is printed beneath it. The writer says that, owing to the bolshevik discovery of German duplicity, anything may happen.

"There are," he says, "three alternaives: The bolsheviki may give way. he Germans may give way or there will be a rupture of relations. The first is hardly likely in view of Foreign Minister Trotzky's declaration The second is possible, for the Germans are pastmasters in the art of COUNTER-PROPOSALS

sepectous compromise. But the third is most probable since the bolsheviking have exhibited a perspicacity which was hardly expected in this country.

Keep Germans on Frontier.

"Russia may quite possibly witness a revival of the war. If not in the action of the country is the country in the country is and the central powers will

most active form it might at least be a sullenly defensive war necessitating the keeping on the frontier of a con-siderable German force. It would pre-vent those pleasant and profitable commercial exchanges which Germany lopes for.

"Assuming such a situation and the consolidation of bolshevik power, provided failure to extract a peace does not wreck the Lenine regime, then recognition of that power as the de facto government follows. Since that is so, a socialist would be the logical representative of that government and Maxim Litvinoff, who has been appointed, is a likely enough occupant of

Referring to the retirement of Sir George W. Buchanan, the British am-bassador to Russia, whose services are praised highly, the writer says: "In his place probably would be sent

"In his place probably would be sent
a diplomat in marked sympathy with
the ideas of revolutionary Russia.

Strengthened Allied Cause.

"Be that is it may, we may expect
shortly some new statement of policy
with regard to Russia, which, should
it lean toward the latest developments and democracy would undoubtedly strengthen the allied cause in Russia."

GERMAN TROOPS REPULSE ATTACK

Failure of British Efforts East of Ypres.

Paris, Jan. 4.-Violent artillery fighting on the Champagne and Verdun fronts is reported in today's official communication. A German attack in upper Alsace was repulsed. Eight German airplanes and a captive balloon were brought to earth yesterday.

Berlin, Jana. 4. (via London.)-Atacks by the British in the region east of Ypres and north of La Bassee canal were repulsed by German troops, who captured prisoners and machine guns in the fighting, army headquarters and clothed them fast," he said, nounced today.

CRITICISES WILSON FOR HOLDING OVER CABINET

Washington, Jan. 4.—Senator Hard-wick, democrat, declared in the senate today that President Wilson's action in holding over his cabinet from his first term without submitting renomfirst term without submitting renominations was a "contemptuous disregard" of senatorial courtesy, and he introduced a resolution calling on the president to inform the senate by what president to inform the senate by what warm, contradicting testimony given by other manufacturers. present cabinet officers hold their of-

fices.

The resolution went over without action and Senator Hardwick promised to make a speech on it later.

WAYCROSS INSURANCE MAN SHOT AT GREENWOOD

Wayeross, Ga., Jan. 4 .- According to information received here, James Knox, former insurance man and banker of Waycross, and well known throughout the state, was not accidentally killed at Greeenwood, Miss., coaches carrying workmen to the con-centration depot at Portlock, Va., ran into a light engine standing on the main line of the Norfolk & Western said to be T. L. Esper, is reported to have surrendered to the county authorities at Greenwood but has re-fused to make any statement other than to say he met Mr. Knox at the

TAMPA HAS HEAVY ROST:

TURKEY

Bolshevik Foreign Minister Bargains With Persian Government.

London, Jan. 4 .- The bolshevik foreign minister, Leon Trotzky, is said by the Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company to have sent a communication to the Persian government offering to begin nego tiations for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Persian territory,

provided Turkey will withdraw hers. The Russian commissioners, the correspondent says, have decided to negotiate with the government of Ukraine on the basis of recognition of the Ukrainian republic provided It does not hinder military operations against Gen. Kaledines, the Cossack leader.

It is suggested that these negotia-tions be held at Smolensk or Vitebsk. According to the same correspon-ent, M. Kerensky, the deposed premier, has prepared an account of his services during the period of the first revolution which will be presented to the constituent assembly. It includes full details of conditions at the front during the June offensive and the reasons why M. Kerensky decided to remove former Emperor Nicholas to Si-beria,

Berlin Dispatch Announces the lin the archives of the Russian foreign office there have been discovered documents of unusual interest dealing with negotiations between Germany and the imperial Russian gov-ernment in regard to a national convention to combat Locialism. Other documents relating to the origin of the war throw light on certain aspects of German policy. These pa-pers will be published as soon as they have been classified.

EISENMATH'S PLANS WERE VISIONARY

Washington, Jan. 4.—Failure of the government to call on many large clothing manufacturers to make uni-forms was assailed by Frank S. Turn-bull, of New York, president of Rogers, Peet & Co., when the war inquiry was resumed today by the committee.

To conserve wool, Mr. Turnbull said. Charles E. Eisenman, vice-chairman of the supplies committee of the council of national defense, had proposed that all civilian clothing during the war be made of shoddy.

Julius Forstmann, a manufacturer, of Passaic, N. J., told the committee a limited percentage of shoddy would not deteriorate quality of army overcoats, but he opposed its use in other

UKARAINIANS WILL CONDUCT OWN AFFAIRS

Amsterdam, Jan. 4.-According to a telegram from Brest Li tovsk, peace delegates from Ukraine have arrived here and reported that the Ukrainiaa government is preparing to conduct its own international affairs everywhere A telegram from Warsaw says that a special train carrying the peace delegates of the central powers has passed through there on the way to Brest Litovsk.

UNKNOWN MAN JUMPS FROM NASHVILLE BRIDGE

TAMPA HAS HEAVY ROST;
LITTLE DAMAGE FEARED

Tampa, Fla., Jana. 4.—Tampa had heavy frost last n ight with 31 degrees and freezing weather overspread most of the state. Miami reporting 32; Fort Myers, 34; Eustis, 22, and Jacksonville, and little damage has been done.

Nashville, Jan. 4.—An unknown man tied a rope ground his neck, made the rope fast to the Sparkman street bridge over Cumberland river, and removing his overcoat jumped off this afternoon. The rope parted and whirling body went on into the river. In the overcoat was a piece of paper cantaining the name of A. Balaureh. The coat bore the label of a Chicago fail-oring concern. The body had not been recovered late this afternoon. Nashville, Jan. 4.-An unknown man